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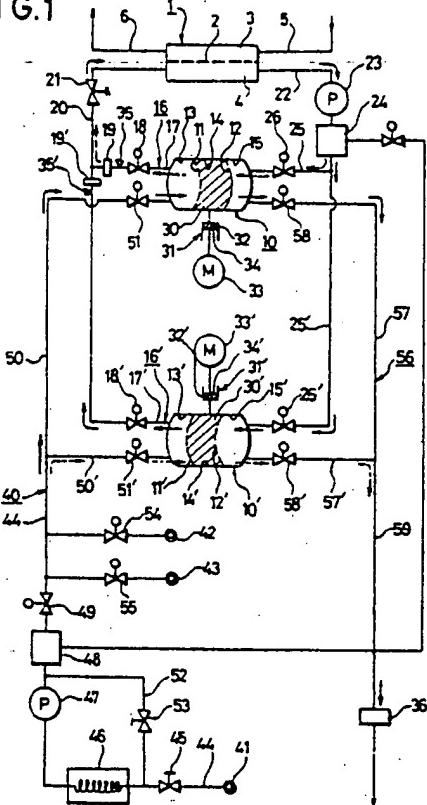
A dialysis system operates to supply dialysate to a dialyzer (1) from a feed chamber (13) in response to a reduction in the volume of the feed chamber, and to recover used dialysate which flows from the dialyzer (1) into a recovery chamber (15) in response to an increase in the volume of the recovery chamber. By interlock means, e.g. a controllably

volume variable chamber (14) between diaphragms (11,12) defining the chambers (13,15) the increase in the volume of the recovery chamber is greater in magnitude than the magnitude of a reduction in the volume of the feed chamber, the difference between the rates being effective to control the amount of ultrafiltration. Two or more sets of feed chambers

(54) Dialysis system.

and recovery chambers may be provided, in which case supply of the dialysate from one feed chamber is preferably initiated before the supply from one of the other feed chambers is completed, thus allowing the dialysate to be continuously supplied to the dialyzer (1).

FIG.1



DIALYSIS SYSTEM

The invention relates to a dialysis system, particularly for removal of wastes or water content from blood.

A dialysis system is known in which a dialysate container is divided into a feed chamber and a recovery chamber by a movable diaphragm, and the feed chamber is connected to an inlet and the other chamber or recovery chamber is connected to an outlet of a dialyzer so that a first closed line is defined by the feed chamber, the dialyzer and the recovery chamber, and a second closed line which is constructed in the same manner as the first closed line is connected to the dialyzer so that both the closed lines may be alternately switched for connection to the dialyzer (see Japanese Patent Publication No. 82/1981).

In each closed line, fresh dialysate introduced into the feed chamber is supplied to the dialyzer in response to a reduction in the chamber volume which occurs as the movable diaphragm moves, while simultaneously used dialysate flows out from the dialyzer into the recovery chamber in response to an increase in the volume thereof which occurs as the movable diaphragm moves.

In a dialysis system constructed in the manner mentioned above, the first closed line is connected to the dialyzer while the second closed line is disconnected therefrom, and a fresh dialysate introduced into the feed chamber of the first line is supplied to the dialyzer in response to a reduction in the volume thereof which occurs as the movable diaphragm moves while simultaneously recovering used dialysate which is flowed out from the dialyzer into the recovery chamber in response to an increase in the volume thereof which occurs as the movable diaphragm moves. During the time the fresh dialysate is being supplied to the dialyzer through the first line, fresh dialysate is introduced into the closed feed chamber of the second closed line while a used dialysate is simultaneously drained out externally from the recovery chamber.

Upon termination of the supply of the fresh dialysate from the first line, this line is disconnected from the dialyzer while simultaneously connecting the second closed line to the dialyzer for initiation of the supply of a fresh dialysate therefrom, thus alternately supplying the fresh dialysate to the dialyzer.

In a dialysis system of the type described, in each closed line, the amount of fresh dialysate which is supplied from the feed chamber to the dialyzer can be brought to accurate coincidence with the amount of used dialysate which is recovered from the dialyzer into the recovery chamber. Accordingly, an amount of used dialysate which is

removed from part of the closed line is then in an accurate coincidence with the amount of ultrafiltration, and hence the amount of ultrafiltration can be accurately controlled in terms of the amount of used dialysate which is removed from the closed line.

However, in order to perform the dialysis, it is necessary that the amount of used dialysate flowing out from the dialyzer be greater than the amount of fresh dialysate which is supplied to the dialyzer from the feed chamber. In a dialysis system of the type mentioned above, the amount of fresh dialysate which is supplied from the feed chamber to the dialyzer coincides with the amount of used dialysate which is recovered from the dialyzer into the recovery chamber, and hence there is a need to provide means, effective to remove an amount of used dialysate corresponding to the amount of ultrafiltration, located intermediately the closed line. High reliability and durability are required of such means in order to maintain a constant amount of ultrafiltration per unit time over a long time. In the prior art approach, the amount of ultrafiltration is determined by metering the dialysate which is removed, and accordingly, the metering means may be subject to contamination by the dialysate, disadvantageously causing an error in the quantity being metered.

It will be noted that in a dialysis system of the type described, because the first and the second closed lines are alternately connected to the dialyzer in a switching manner, the supply of fresh dialysate to the dialyzer ceases during the switching, disadvantageously increasing a length of time required for the dialysis.

A fresh dialysate normally comprises a mixture of dilution water, a concentrated liquid containing calcium ions, magnesium ions, and so on, and a concentrated liquid containing bicarbonate, in given proportions. A different kind of fresh dialysate is also known which comprises dilution water and a concentrated liquid containing acetate mixed together in given proportions. Before the fresh dialysate is introduced into the feed chamber, the concentrated liquid and dilution water are mixed in this proportion by a mixer, which then supplies the mixture to the feed chamber. However, the mixer is provided with a mixing tank to which the concentrated liquid and dilution water are supplied at a given rate, and because a relatively increased amount of fresh dialysate is prepared in one step within the mixing tank, there is a disadvantage that the mixer of an increased size requires an additional space therefor.

The present invention addresses the aforemen-

tioned problems by providing a dialysis system of the type described, i.e. in which a feed chamber including a movable diaphragm is connected to an inlet while a recovery chamber including a movable diaphragm is connected to an outlet of the dialyzer so that the feed chamber, the dialyzer and the recovery chamber form together a closed line, with a fresh dialysate introduced into the feed chamber being supplied to the dialyzer in response to a reduction in the volume of the feed chamber while simultaneously recovering used dialysate which is flowed out from the dialyzer into the recovery chamber in response to an increase in the volume thereof, wherein there are provided separate movable diaphragms which are used to partition the feed and the recovery chamber, respectively, and which are coupled together through interlock means which cause the volume of the recovery chamber to increase or decrease as the volume of the feed chamber decrease or increase, respectively. The interlock means is associated with means which enable a free control of a difference between a variation in the volume of the recovery chamber and a variation in the volume of the feed chamber.

With this arrangement, a difference between a variation in the volume of the recovery chamber and a variation in the volume of the feed chamber can be made to coincide with an amount of ultrafiltration, thus dispensing with means of the prior art, which was disposed intermediately in a closed line to remove used dialysate. This facilitates securing a high level of reliability and durability in comparison to the provision of such means. Since the amount of ultrafiltration can be controlled in accordance with the magnitude of a difference between variations of the volumes, a more positive control over the amount of ultrafiltration can be exercised than when used dialysate is directly removed from the closed line.

In accordance with another aspect of the invention, a dialysis system includes a feed line which feeds fresh dialysate to the feed chamber. The feed line comprises a supply of concentrated liquid which is connected to at least the feed chamber through a first open/close valve, and a supply of dilution water which is connected to the feed chamber through a second open/close valve. Whenever fresh dialysate is to be fed into the feed chamber, the movable diaphragm associated with the feed chamber is moved in a direction to increase the volume thereof, and the first and the second open/close valve are opened in an alternate fashion so that the concentrated liquid and the dilution water are sequentially introduced into the feed chamber in given increments, thereby allowing a fresh dialysate to be prepared within the feed chamber through a mixing process.

With this arrangement, the first and the second open/close valve are alternately opened to allow the concentrated liquid and the dilution water to be sequentially introduced into the feed chamber in given increments, allowing a fresh dialysate to be prepared by mixture within the feed chamber, thus eliminating the need for the provision of a separate mixing tank as required in the prior art and thus allowing a reduction in the size of the entire system.

In accordance with a further aspect of the invention, a dialysis system including at least two closed lines of the kind described above is operated in a manner such that before a feed passage and a recovery passage of the first closed line which is then connected to the dialyzer are closed, a feed passage and a recovery passage of the other closed line are opened in an overlapped manner or while the feed passage and the recovery passage of the first closed line remain open. By repeating the operation, it is possible to maintain a continuous supply of fresh dialysate to the dialyzer. In this manner, an interruption in the supply of fresh dialysate to the dialyzer is avoided, enabling a loss in time to be eliminated.

Specific embodiments of the invention are now described by way of example and with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic view of one embodiment of the invention;

Fig. 2 is a series of timing charts which illustrate the operation of the embodiment shown in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 is a diagrammatic view of another embodiment of the invention; and

Fig. 4 is a schematic illustration of a further embodiment of the invention.

Referring to the drawings, several embodiments of the invention will now be described. Referring to Fig. 1, a dialyzer 1 includes a semi-permeable diaphragm 2 which divides it into a chamber 3 for liquid to be processed and a dialysate chamber 4. Processed liquid represents a blood which is introduced into the processed liquid chamber 3 through a feed passage 5 and is externally drained out through a discharge passage 6.

In this embodiment, a pair of first and second dialysate containers 10, 10' are juxtaposed for alternately supplying the fresh dialysate to and displacing used dialysate from the dialyzer 1, thus enabling a dialysis operation. It is to be noted that the first and the second container 10, 10' are constructed in substantially the same manner, and hence the construction of only the first container 10 will be described, with corresponding parts of the second container 10' being denoted by like numerals as applied to the first container 10 with "prime".

The interior of the first container 10 is divided by a pair of movable diaphragms 11, 12 into three chambers, including a first feed chamber 13, a first variable volume chamber 14 and a first recovery chamber 15. Fresh dialysate which is prepared in the first feed chamber 13 which is located on one side of the container 10 is supplied through a first closed line 16 to the dialysate chamber 4 of the dialyzer 1, and used dialysate is recovered from the dialyzer into the first recovery chamber 15 which is located on the other side of the container 10. It is to be understood that the diaphragms 11 and 12 need not be completely separate, but may be partly connected together in an integral manner.

The first closed line 16 establishes a communication between the first feed chamber 13 and the dialysate chamber 14 through a first feed passage 17, a first feed valve 18, a filter 19, a common feed passage 20 and a constant flow rate valve 21, and also establishes a communication between the dialyzer and the first recovery chamber 15 through a common recovery passage 22, a pump 23, a deaerator 24, a first recovery passage 25 and a first recovery valve 26. The first variable volume chamber 14 which is defined centrally within the first container 10 has a quantity of liquid 30 such as silicone oil, for example, sealed therein such that whenever one of the diaphragms 11, has moved, the other diaphragm 12 is allowed to be displaced in following relationship with the diaphragm 11 through the liquid 30 interposed therebetween. In this manner, the liquid 30 constitutes interlock means which provides a linkage between the both diaphragms 11 and 12 in the present embodiment.

A cylinder unit 31 includes a cylinder chamber 32 which communicates with the first variable volume chamber 14, and also includes a piston 34 which is drivable by a servo motor 33 to move back and forth, thus permitting the volume of the first variable volume chamber 14 to be adjusted. The cylinder unit 31 is designed to exercise a greater degree of control over the volume of the chamber 14 when the diaphragms 11 and 12 are driven to the right and to exercise a lesser degree of control over the volume of the chamber 14 when the diaphragms are driven to the left.

As a consequence, it will be seen that a variation in the volume of the first recovery chamber 15 is greater than a variation in the volume of the first feed chamber 13 by an amount which is equal to the variation in the volume of the chamber 14 effected by means of the cylinder unit 31. This allows a greater amount of used dialysate, which exceeds the amount of fresh dialysate supplied to the dialyzer 1 from the first feed chamber 13 by an amount corresponding to the variation in the volume of the chamber 14, to be recovered into the

first recovery chamber 15, with such variation in the volume of the chamber 14 coinciding with the amount of ultrafiltration by the dialyzer 1.

The filter 19 disposed in the first feed passage 17 permits a flow of the dialysate therethrough, but prevents a flow of the liquid 30 therethrough, thus preventing the liquid 30, which may leak into the first feed chamber 13 as a result of failure of the diaphragm 11, from being supplied to the dialyzer 1.

Detecting means 35 for detecting the liquid 30, such as a photo-tube 35 where a colored silicone oil is employed as a liquid 30, for example, is located upstream of the filter 19, permitting a breakdown of the diaphragm 11 to be detected whenever the dialysate becomes colored by contamination by the silicone oil. On the other hand, a breakdown of the diaphragm 12 can be detected by a blood leakage sensor 36, to be described later, which is capable of detecting the presence of a silicone oil.

A filter 19 corresponding to the filter 19 is disposed in a second closed line 16 associated with the second dialysate container 10 to permit a breakdown of the diaphragm 11 of the second container 10 to be detected, but a single filter may be disposed in the common feed passage 20 to simplify the arrangement.

Any suitable arrangement may be used to provide the detecting means 35 in consideration of the variety of the liquid 30 being used. As another example for the detecting means when the silicone oil is used as the liquid 30, part of or the entire second feed passage 17, located upstream of the filter 19, may comprise a transparent tube, allowing a visual recognition of a colored condition caused by the presence of the colored silicone oil.

A feed line 40 operates to feed fresh dialysate alternately to the first feed chamber 13 of the first dialysate container 10 and to the first feed chamber 13' of the second dialysate container 10'. It comprises a source of supply of dilution water 41, a source of supply 42 of concentrated liquid (hereafter referred to as "A liquid") containing calcium and magnesium ions, and a source of supply of concentrated liquid (hereinafter referred to as "B liquid") containing bicarbonates 43.

The source of supply of dilution water 41 communicates with the first feed chamber 13 through a common inlet passage 44, a manual valve 45, a heater 46, a pump 47, a deaerator 48, a solenoid operated dilution liquid open/close valve 49, a first inlet passage 50 and a first inlet valve 51. The source of supply 41 also communicates with the second feed chamber 13' through a similar path as mentioned above, and then branching from the first inlet passage 50 to a second inlet passage 50' and through a second inlet valve 51.

A bypass path 52 is connected between the output of the pump 47 and the inlet of the heater 46, and a relief valve 53 is disposed in this path so that the dilution air may be allowed to circulate through the bypass passage 52 and the relief valve 53 when the discharge pressure of the pump 47 exceeds a preselected pressure associated with the relief valve 53 e.g. when the solenoid valve 49 is closed while maintaining the pump 47 in operation.

The sources 42, 43 of supply of A and B liquids are connected to the common inlet passage 44 between the valve 49 and the branch point between the two inlet passages 50, 50', through solenoid operated A-liquid open/close valve 54 and B-liquid open/close valve 55 respectively.

A waste line 56 which is used to drain out used dialysate from the first recovery chamber 15 comprises a first waste passage 57 connected to the first recovery chamber 15, a first waste valve 58 disposed therein, a common waste passage 59 through the blood leakage sensor 36. It will be obvious that the waste line 56 also includes a second waste passage 57' connected to the second recovery chamber 15' and a second waste valve 58' disposed therein.

It is to be understood that the opening or closing of the solenoid operated valves as well as the rotation of the servo motors 33, 33' are controlled by a controller including a microcomputer, not shown.

Referring to series of timing charts shown in Fig. 2, the operation of the dialysis system mentioned above will be described.

In the described embodiment, at time T_a shown in Fig. 2, the first feed valve 18 and the first recovery valve 26 are closed while the first inlet valve 51 and the first waste valve 58 are open in the first closed line 16. By contrast, the second feed valve 18' and the second recovery valve 26' are open while the second inlet valve 51' and the second waste valve 58' are closed in the second closed line 16', in opposite manner from the first closed line 16. Accordingly, under this condition, the second closed line 16' is connected to the dialysate chamber 4 of the dialyzer 1 while the first closed line 16 has its communication with the dialysate chamber 4 interrupted.

Under the condition mentioned above, a given quantity of A liquid and B liquid are already introduced into the first chamber 13, and A liquid open/close valve 54 and the B liquid open/close valve 55 are closed. In addition, the dilution liquid open/close valve 49 is open to permit dilution liquid to be introduced into the first feed chamber 13, thus allowing fresh dialysate to be prepared by mixing within the first feed chamber 13. As the dilution liquid is introduced into the first feed cham-

ber 13, the diaphragms 11 and 12 move together so that the volume of the first recovery chamber 15 reduces, causing used dialysate to be externally discharged through the waste passage 59.

At the same time, fresh dialysate present within the second feed chamber 13' is supplied continuously to the chamber 4 of the dialyzer 1 with its flow rate being controlled to a given value by means of the constant flow rate valve 21. Used dialysate from the dialysate chamber 4 is recovered into the second recovery chamber 15'. As this happens, the cylinder unit 31 operates to reduce the volume of the second variable volume chamber 14' at a given rate gradually, whereby an amount of used dialysate which is greater than the amount of fresh dialysate that is supplied from the second feed chamber 13' into the dialysate chamber 4 is gradually recovered into the second recovery chamber 15', with the difference representing the amount of ultrafiltration in the dialyzer 1.

Fresh dialysate is supplied to the dialysate chamber 4 from both of the feed chambers 13, 13' in the first and the second closed lines 16 and 16', during a supply time interval T_1 , during which the feed valves 18, 18' and the recovery valves 26, 26' are maintained open. The duration of the supply interval T_1 is previously chosen to be a suitable value on the basis of the capacity of each feed chamber 13, 13' and the flow rate which is controlled by the constant flow rate valve 21 so that the fresh supply of dialysate present within the feed chamber cannot be completely exhausted within the interval T_1 .

On the other hand, the fresh dialysate is introduced into the feed chambers 13, 13' through the inlet passage 44 over an introduction time interval, T_2 , during which the inlet valves 51, 51' and the waste valves 58, 58' are maintained open. The introduction interval T_2 has a duration less than that of the supply interval T_1 . In this manner, the first and the second feed valves 18, 18' are maintained open in an overlapped manner during a given time interval T_3 which is determined by the two intervals T_1 and T_2 as the difference therebetween.

At time T_b shown in Fig. 2, when the given introduction interval T_2 has passed within the first closed line 16, fresh dialysate has been prepared already within the first feed chamber 13, and the diaphragms 11 and 12 are located at their rightmost end. Under this condition, since the first feed chamber 13 is full, the dilution water fed from the pump 47 circulates through the bypass passage 52 and the relief valve 53 back to the pump 47, and the first variable volume chamber 14 is at its maximum volume.

At time T_b , the dilution water open/close valve 49 is closed and simultaneously the various valves within the first closed line 16 are switched over in a

synchronous manner. Thus, the first feed valve 18 and the first recovery valve 26 are opened while the inlet valve 51 and the first waste valve 58 are closed. Consequently, the first closed line 16 is also connected to the dialysate chamber 4 of the dialyzer 1 simultaneously with the second closed line 16', and thus the fresh dialysate from both the first and the second feed chamber 13, 13' continues to be supplied to the dialysate chamber within the dialyzer 1 while recovering used dialysate from the chamber 4 into both the first and the second recovery chambers 15, 15'. It should be understood that the flow rate of fresh dialysate which is being supplied to the dialysate chamber 4 is maintained constant by the valve 21.

When the first and the second closed lines 16 and 16' are concurrently connected to the dialysate chamber 4 to maintain a continued supply of fresh dialysate thereto, at time T_c shown in Fig. 2, the second variable volume chamber 14' of the second closed line 16' which has initially been connected to the dialysate chamber 4 ceases to reduce its volume, and simultaneously the first variable volume chamber 14 of the first closed line 16 which is subsequently connected to the dialysate chamber 4 begins to decrease its volume at a given rate gradually.

By continuously reducing the volume of the first and the second variable volume chambers 14, 14' at a given rate, combined with the continuing supply of fresh dialysate to the dialysate chamber 4 from both closed lines 16, 16', the ultrafiltration can be continued at a given rate.

At time T_d shown in Fig. 2 when the supply time interval T_1 for the second closed line 16' passes, the second feed valve 18 and the second recovery 26' therein are closed, and the second inlet valve 51' is opened while the second waste valve 58' remains closed. As a result of closure of the second feed valve 18 and the second recovery valve 26', communication between the second closed line 16' and the dialysate chamber 4 is interrupted so that fresh dialysate continues to be supplied to the dialysate chamber 4 only from the first closed line 16.

At time T_d when the second inlet valve 51' is closed while the second waste valve 58' remains closed, the A liquid open/close valve 54 is initially opened, and the second variable volume chamber 14' has its volume reduced to a predetermined value. Thereupon, since the diaphragm 12' is not allowed to move as a result of the closure of the second waste valve 58', only the diaphragm 11' is operated to increase the volume of the second feed chamber 13', enabling a given quantity of A liquid to be drawn into the second feed chamber 13' from the source of supply 42 through the A liquid open/close valve 54.

When the given quantity of A liquid has been introduced into the second feed chamber 13', the valve 54 is closed while the B liquid open/close valve 55' is opened at time T_e , whereupon the second variable volume chamber 14' has its volume reduced to a predetermined value. In this manner, a given quantity of B liquid is allowed to be drawn into the second feed chamber 13' from the source of supply 43 through the B liquid open/close valve 55', generally in the similar manner as mentioned above.

After the given quantity of A liquid and B liquid has been introduced into the second feed chamber 13', the valve 55' is closed while the dilution water open/close valve 49 is opened at time T_f . The second waste valve 58' is also opened.

Then the pump 47 operates to pump the dilution liquid into the second feed chamber 13' through the valve 49, whereby the diaphragms 11 and 12 are driven integrally to the right, causing the used dialysate to be externally drained out from the second recovery chamber 15'. In the meantime, the cylinder unit 31' operates to return the volume of the second variable volume chamber 14' rapidly to its maximum volume from the reduced volume condition mentioned above.

It will be recognized that the condition now reached by the first and the second closed lines 16, 16' is opposite from that which prevailed at time T_a . Thus, the described operation of the respective closed lines 16, 16' is subsequently repeated. Since the respective closed lines 16, 16' are connected alternately to the dialysate chamber 4 of the dialyzer 1 with a given length of time interval T overlapped therebetween, it is assured that fresh dialysate is continuously supplied to the dialysate chamber 4 in a stabilized manner, thus enabling a continuous, smooth ultrafiltration.

Where fresh dialysate is supplied to the feed chambers 13, 13' under a given pressure, the constant flow rate valve 21 may comprise a throttle valve such as needle valve.

In the described embodiment, when fresh dialysate is prepared by mixture, the A liquid, the B liquid and the dilution liquid were sequentially introduced and mixed in this order, but the order of introduction is not limited to this. By way of example, the dilution liquid may initially be supplied up to its half its predetermined quantity, followed by a sequential introduction of given quantities of A and B liquids as mentioned, and finally followed by the introduction of the rest of the dilution liquid into the feed chamber 13, 13' until the latter becomes filled.

A pair of sources of supply 42 and 43 are utilized in the described embodiment to provide two kinds of concentrated liquids A and B. However, it should be understood that the source of

supply of concentrated liquid or liquids may be one or three or greater depending on the kind of dialysate being used.

Moreover, while fresh dialysate is prepared by mixture within each of the feed chambers 13, 13 in the described embodiment, fresh dialysate which is externally prepared may be fed into the respective feed chambers 13, 13. In this instance, because variation in the volumes of the variable volume chambers 14, 14 occurs in a symmetrical manner, i.e. one increasing while the other is decreasing, the two variable volume chambers 14, 14 may be connected together through a communication passage with a pump disposed therein which feeds the liquid 30 from one of the variable volume chambers to the other or vice versa.

It is to be understood that the overlapped operation between the two closed lines over the time interval T is possible both when fresh dialysate is prepared within the respective feed chambers 13, 13, and when fresh dialysate which is externally prepared is fed to the respective feed chambers 13, 13.

Fig. 3 shows another embodiment of the invention including a first dialysate container 110 which is equivalent to the first dialysate container of the previous embodiment, but divided into separate container sections 170, 171 at a point intermediate the diaphragms 111 and 112. Each of the containers 170, 171 is formed with a variable volume chamber 114, which is connected together through a piping 172 which is in turn connected to a cylinder chamber 132 of a cylinder unit 131. A second dialysate container 110 is constructed in a similar manner, and parts thereof which correspond to those of the first container 110 are designated by like reference numerals with a prime.

In this embodiment, each of feed chambers 113, 113' is connected to a dialysate chamber 104 of a dialyzer 101 or a feed line 140 for fresh dialysate in a switched manner through three way valves 173, 173' which are substituted for the feed valves 18, 18' and inlet valves 51, 51'. Similarly, three way valves 174, 174' are substituted for the recovery valves 26, 26' and the waste valves 58, 58'. A solenoid operated open/close valve 175 is disposed in a waste line 156 in order to introduce the A liquid and the B liquid into the respective feed chambers 113, 113'.

In other respects, the arrangement is substantially similar to the previous embodiment, and accordingly, corresponding parts are designated by like reference numerals as used before but with 100 added. It will be apparent that a similar effect can be achieved as that achieved by the first embodiment.

Fig. 4 schematically shows a dialysate container of a further embodiment. In this embodiment,

a dialysate container 210 includes a cylinder unit 280 having a piston 281 connected to a piston rod 282, which is connected to a rockable arm 284, which is rockable about a fulcrum 283 at a joint 285. The rockable arm 284 is also connected at a joint 289 to a piston rod 288 connected to a piston 287 associated with another cylinder unit 286.

The joint 289 is located further from the fulcrum 283 than the other joint 285, whereby the cylinder units 280 and 286 experience different piston strokes as the arm 284 rocks. In this manner, variation in the volume of a recovery chamber 215 defined within the cylinder 286 which is caused by the piston 287 serving as a movable diaphragm is made greater than variation in the volume of a feed chamber 213 defined within the cylinder unit 280 which is caused by the piston 281 also serving as a movable diaphragm.

A cylinder unit 290 is disposed intermediately the piston rod 282 associated with the feed chamber 213 to provide a two step operation. When the rockable arm 284 is fixed in position by a stop 291, the operation of the cylinder unit 290 to its first step causes the A liquid to be drawn to the feed chamber 213, and subsequently when the cylinder unit 290 is operated to its second step, the B liquid is withdrawn into the chamber 213. At least one of the joints 285, 289 is located to be movable lengthwise along the rockable arm 284, thus enabling the difference in the variations of volumes to be adjusted.

The arrangement shown in Fig. 4 may be used as a dialysate container in each embodiment described above with similar effect.

Claims

1. A dialysis system including a dialyzer having an inlet which is connected to a feed chamber associated with a movable diaphragm and also having an outlet which is connected to a recovery chamber associated with a separate movable diaphragm, whereby a closed line is defined by the feed chamber, the dialyzer and the recovery chamber, fresh dialysate which is introduced into the feed chamber being supplied to the dialyzer in response to reduction in the volume of the feed chamber while simultaneously recovering used dialysate from the dialyzer into the recovery chamber in response to increase in the volume of the recovery chamber; characterized in that the feed chamber and the recovery chamber are defined by separate movable diaphragms which are linked together through interlock means which operates to increase or decrease the volume of the recovery chamber in response to a decrease or increase in the volume

of the feed chamber, and control means are associated with the interlock means and operable to control a difference between a variation in the volume of the recovery chamber and a variation in the volume of the feed chamber.

2. A dialysis system according to Claim 1 in which a first and second diaphragm are disposed within a container to serve as movable diaphragms, a variable volume chamber being defined between the two diaphragms, the feed chamber being defined on one side of the diaphragms and the recovery chamber being defined on the other side of the diaphragms, the interlock means comprising liquid which fills the variable volume chamber, the control means causing a variation in the volume of the variable volume chamber to control a difference between a variation in the volume of the recovery chamber and a variation in the volume of the feed chamber.

3. A dialysis system according to Claim 1, comprising a first container in which a first diaphragm serving as the movable diaphragm is disposed to define the feed chamber on one side thereof and to define a first variable volume chamber on the other side thereof, and a second container in which a second diaphragm serving as the movable diaphragm is disposed to define the recovery chamber on one side thereof and to define a second variable volume chamber on the other side thereof, the first and the second variable volume chamber being in communication with each other and being filled with a liquid which operates as the interlock means, the control means causing a change in the volume of the first and the second variable volume chambers to control a difference between a variation in the volume of the recovery chamber and a variation in the volume of the feed chamber.

4. A dialysis system according to Claim 2 or 3 in which the control means comprises a cylinder unit including a cylinder chamber which communicates with the variable volume chamber, and a servo motor for operating the cylinder unit to control the internal volume of the cylinder chamber.

5. A dialysis system according to Claim 2, 3 or 4 further comprising a feed passage which communicates the feed chamber with the dialyzer, and a filter disposed in the feed passage for permitting flow of fresh dialysate and for blocking any flow of the liquid which fills the variable volume chamber through that passage.

6. A dialysis system according to Claim 5, further comprising detecting means located upstream of the filter for detecting the presence or absence of the liquid which fills the variable volume chamber.

7. A dialysis system according to Claim 1, further comprising a first cylinder unit in which the feed chamber is defined, and a second cylinder unit in which the recovery chamber is defined; the interlock means comprising a rockable arm which is rockable about a fulcrum, a piston rod associated with the first cylinder unit and connected to the rockable arm, and another piston rod associated with the second cylinder unit and connected to the rockable arm, the control means comprising means for displacing the joint of at least one of piston rods with the rockable arm lengthwise of the arm.

8. A dialysis system according to Claim 1, further comprising a feed line for feeding fresh dialysate into the feed chamber, the feed line comprising a source of supply of concentrated liquid which is connected to at least the feed chamber through a first open/close valve, and a source of supply of dilution water connected to the feed chamber through a second open/close valve, the movable diaphragm associated with the feed chamber being driven to increase the volume of the feed chamber whenever fresh dialysate is introduced into the feed chamber while alternately opening the first and the second open/close valves to admit a given quantity of concentrated liquid and the dilution water into the feed chamber sequentially, thereby allowing fresh dialysate to be prepared within the feed chamber by mixture.

9. A dialysis system according to Claim 1, further comprising a feed line for feeding fresh dialysate into the feed chamber, the feed line comprising a source for supply of concentrated liquid containing calcium and magnesium ions connected to the feed chamber through a first open/close valve, a source for supply of concentrated liquid containing bicarbonate connected to the feed chamber through a second open/close valve, and a source for supply of dilution water connected to the feed chamber through a third open/close valve, the arrangement being such that when fresh dialysate is introduced into the feed chamber, the movable diaphragm associated with the feed chamber is driven to increase the volume of the feed chamber while sequentially opening the first, the second and the third open/close valves in a given sequence, allowing given quantities of the respective concentrated liquids and dilution water to be sequentially introduced into the feed chamber and mixed therein to prepare fresh dialysate.

10. A dialysis system including a dialyzer and at least two closed lines, each of the closed lines comprising a feed chamber associated with a movable diaphragm, a recovery chamber associated with a movable diaphragm, a feed passage for supplying fresh dialysate which is introduced into the feed chamber to the dialyzer, and a recovery passage for recovering used dialysate which is

flowed out from the dialyzer into the recovery chamber, and also including a feed line for feeding fresh dialysate into the feed chambers of the respective closed lines, and a waste line for draining out used dialysate which has been recovered into the recovery chamber of the respective closed lines to an external waste location, the closed lines being alternately connected to the dialyzer in a switching manner, the closed line connected to the dialyzer having its feed line and waste line maintained closed and has its feed passage and recovery passage maintained open, thus allowing fresh dialysate to be supplied to the dialyzer from the feed chamber while simultaneously recovering used dialysate which is flowed out from the dialyzer into the recovery chamber;

characterized in that prior to the closure of the feed passage and the recovery passage of one of the closed lines which is then connected to the dialyzer, the feed passage and the recovery passage of the other closed line are opened in an overlapped manner with the opening of the feed passage and the recovery passage of the first mentioned closed line, whereby a switching between the both closed lines allows fresh dialysate to be continuously supplied to the dialyzer by virtue of the overlap.

11. A dialysis system according to Claim 10 in which two of the closed lines are connected to the dialyzer in which the feed passage and the recovery passage are maintained open to supply fresh dialysate to the dialyzer from the feed chamber over a supply time interval which is chosen to be greater than an introduction time interval during which the feed line and the waste line are maintained open to feed fresh dialysate into the feed chamber, the feed passage of the both closed lines being alternately opened with an overlap therebetween.

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FIG.1

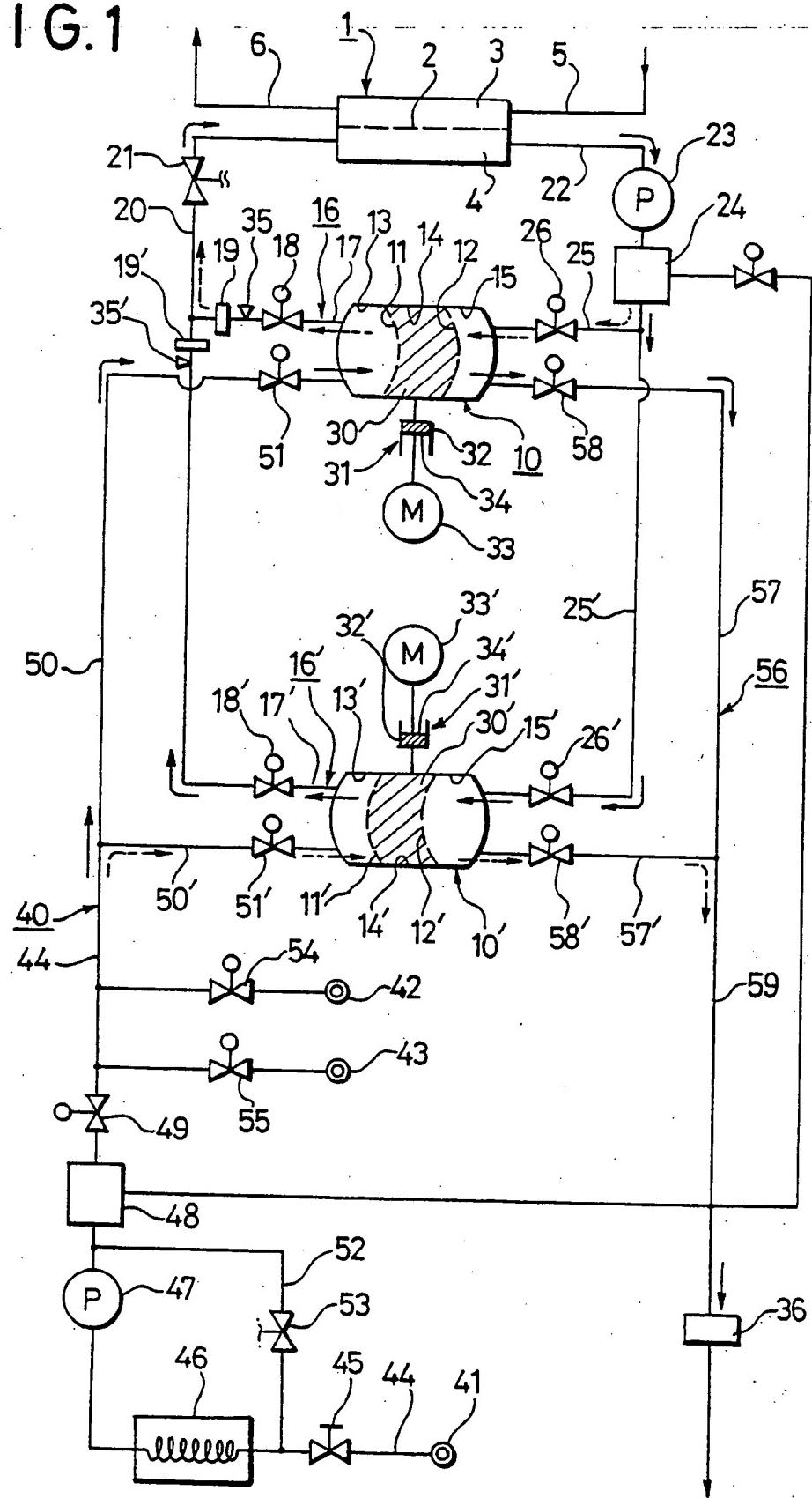


FIG. 2

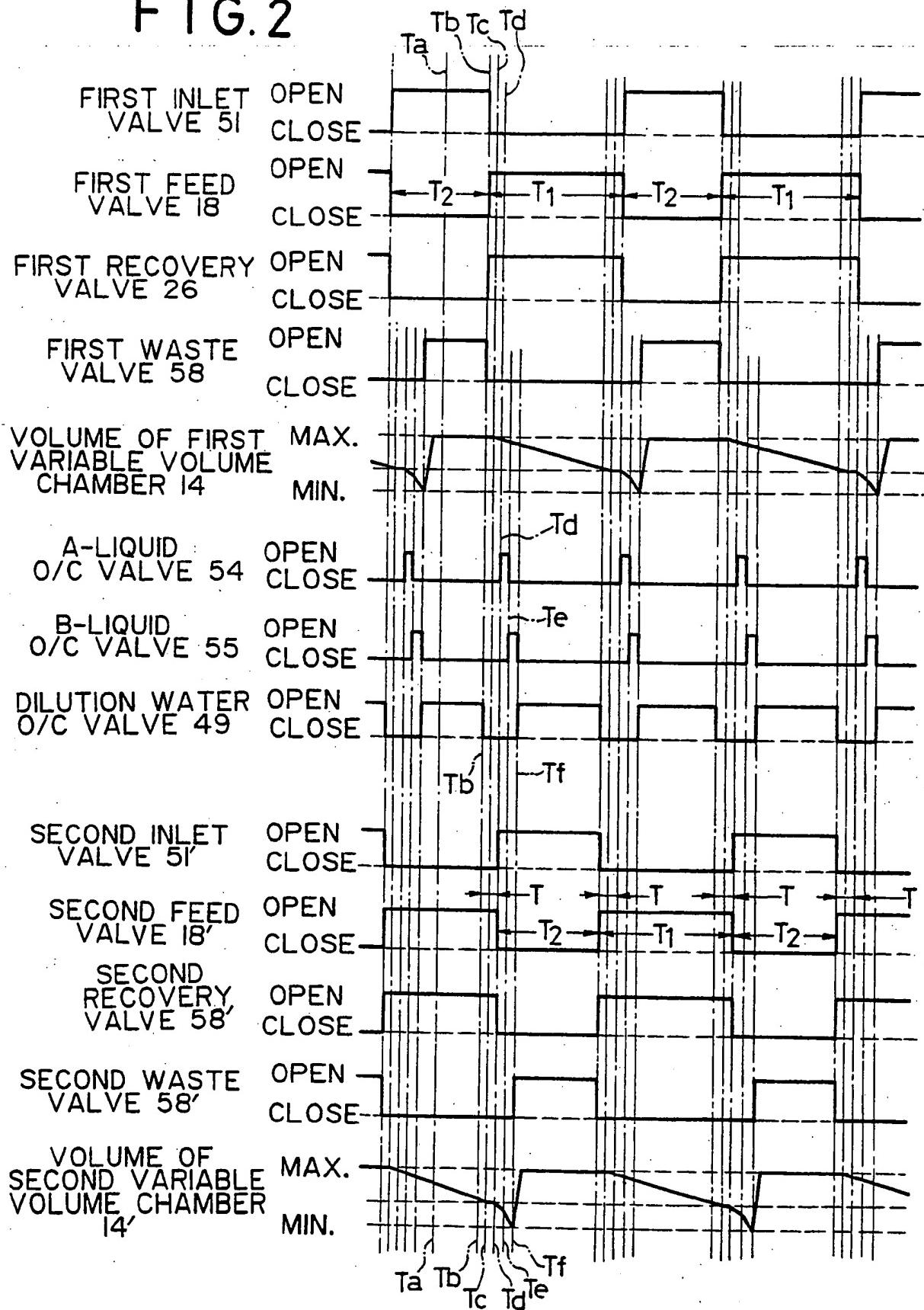
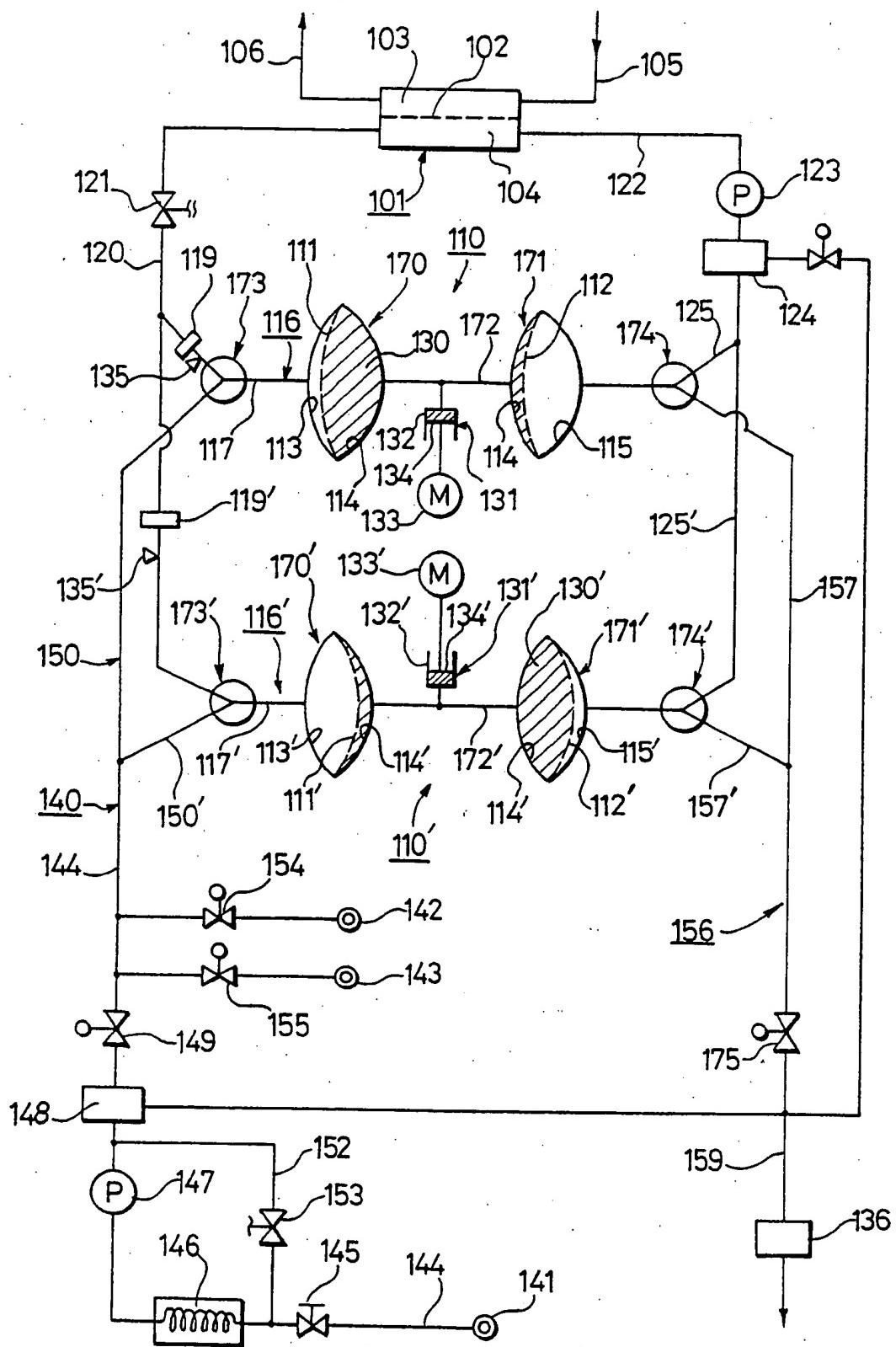
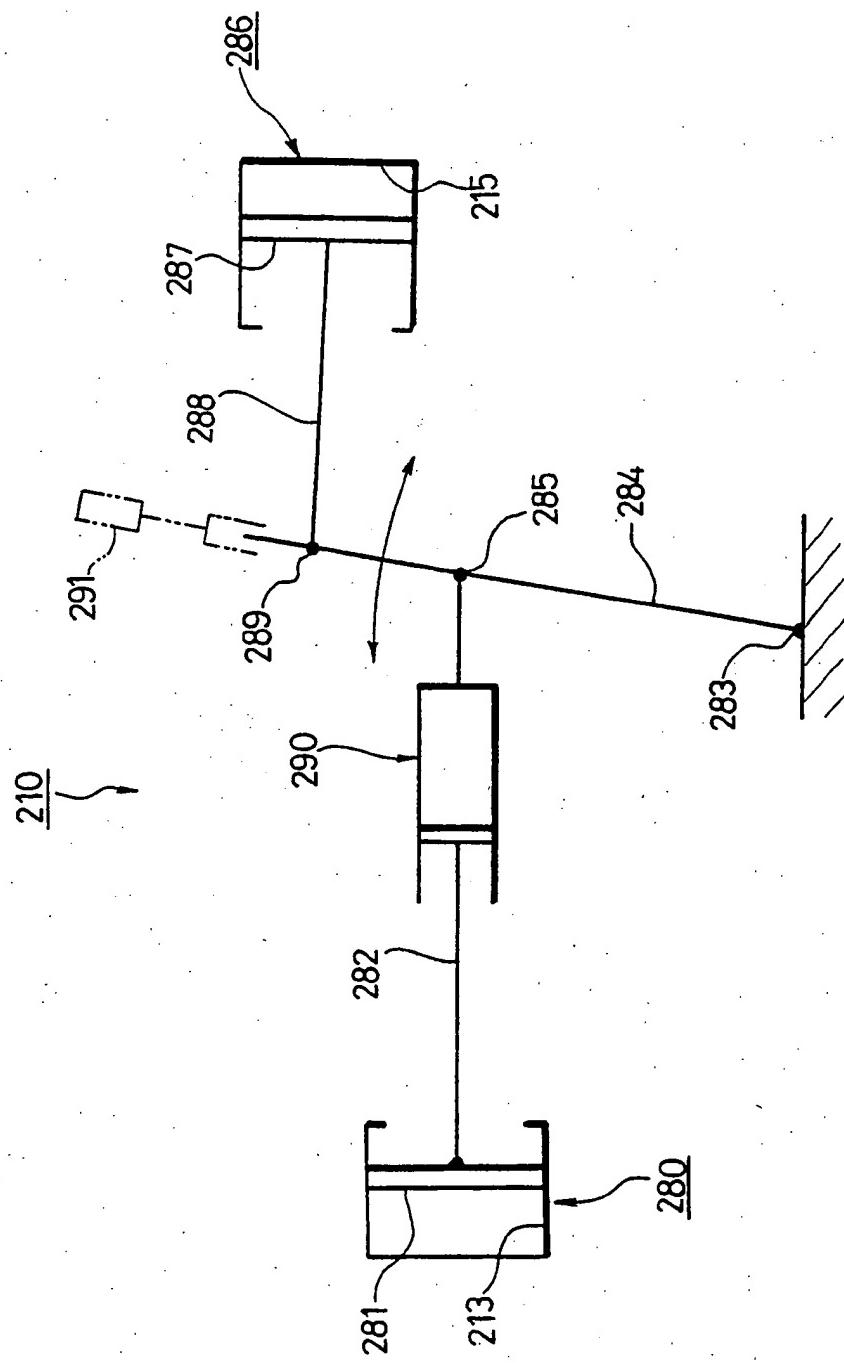


FIG.3



F | G.4





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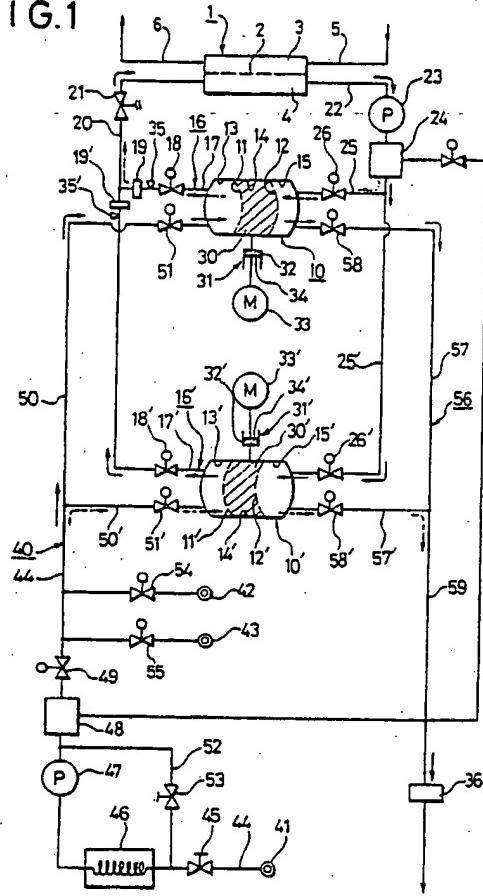
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(54) Dialysis system.

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A3
(57) A dialysis system operates to supply dialysate to a dialyzer (1) from a feed chamber (13) in response to a reduction in the volume of the feed chamber, and to recover used dialysate which flows from the dialyzer (1) into a recovery chamber (15) in response to an increase in the volume of the recovery chamber. By interlock means, e.g. a controllably volume variable chamber (14) between diaphragms (11,12) defining the chambers (13,15) the increase in the volume of the recovery chamber is greater in

magnitude than the magnitude of a reduction in the volume of the feed chamber, the difference between the rates being effective to control the amount of ultrafiltration. Two or more sets of feed chambers and recovery chambers may be provided, in which case supply of the dialysate from one feed chamber is preferably initiated before the supply from one of the other feed chambers is completed, thus allowing the dialysate to be continuously supplied to the dialyzer (1).

FIG.1





EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application number

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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int Cl 4)
X	US-A-4 172 033 (WILLOCK) * Figure 1; column 4, line 33 - column 5, line 2 *	1,7	A 61 M 1/16
Y	--	8,9	
X	US-A-4 197 196 (PINKERTON) * Figure 1; column 4, lines 58-68 * 1		
A	BE-A- 834 361 (BEELEN) * Figures 3,4; page 6, lines 1-31 * 1-3		
A	DE-A-3 016 720 (FRESENIUS) * Figures 1-3; claims 1,3,4 *	2	
Y	DE-A-1 566 662 (NEPHRO DIALYSIER-GERATE) * Figure 2; page 3, paragraph 3 - page 4, paragraph 1 *	8,9	TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int Cl 4)
Y	GB-A-2 069 855 (TORAY IND. INC.) * Figure 8; page 5, line 121 - page 6, line 1 *	9	A 61 M
A	DE-C-3 234 119 (FRESENIUS A.G) * Figures 1-3; abstract *	8	
A	REPLACEMENT OF RENAL FUNCTION BY DIALYSIS: A Textbook of Dialysis, W. DRUKKER et al. Ed.; 2nd ed., 1983, pages 148-169,	./.	
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
The Hague	06-07-1990	JONES	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS			
X : particularly relevant if taken alone	T : theory or principle underlying the invention		
Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category	E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date		
A : technical background	D : Document cited in the application		
O : non-written disclosure	L : document cited for other reasons		
P : intermediate document	& : member of the same patent family, corresponding document		



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CLAIMS INCURRING FEES

The present European patent application comprised at the time of filing more than ten claims.

- All claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for all claims.
- Only part of the claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims and for those claims for which claims fees have been paid.
namely claims:
- No claims fees have been paid within the prescribed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for the first ten claims.

LACK OF UNITY OF INVENTION

The Search Division considers that the present European patent application does not comply with the requirement of unity of invention and relates to several inventions or groups of inventions.

namely:

1. Claims 1-7: Dialysis system with feed chamber & recovery chamber linked by a variable volume chamber or variable length rocking arm.
2. Claims 1,8,9: Dialysis system with means for supplying concentrate and water for mixing in feed chamber
3. Claims 10,11: Dialysis system with 2 closed lines for supply & 2 closed lines for removal of dialysate

- All further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for all claims.

- Only part of the further search fees have been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the inventions in respect of which search fees have been paid.

namely claims: 1-9

- None of the further search fees has been paid within the fixed time limit. The present European search report has been drawn up for those parts of the European patent application which relate to the invention first mentioned in the claims.

namely claims:



EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application number

EP 88 30 7960

-2-

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.)
	<p>Martinus Nijhoff Publ. Boston, US; F.M. PARSONS et al.: "The composition of dialysis fluid"</p> <p>* Pages 162,163, section entitled "Proportioning systems". *</p> <p>-----</p>	9	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.)
	The present search report has been drawn up for all claims		
Place of search	Date of completion of the search	Examiner	
CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS		T : theory or principle underlying the invention E : earlier patent document, but published on, or after the filing date D : document cited in the application L : document cited for other reasons & : member of the same patent family, corresponding document	
X : particularly relevant if taken alone Y : particularly relevant if combined with another document of the same category A : technological background O : non-written disclosure P : intermediate document			